

Adair County News

VOLUME XXII

COLUMBIA, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1919.

NUMBER II

Personals.

Mr. Tom Taylor, Campbellsville was here a few days ago.

Mr. W. W. Shepherd, of Wilmore, Ky., was here recently.

Miss Sue King, teacher in the Graded school, returned Saturday.

Claud Buster, Creelsboro, was in this place on day last week.

Judge Rollin Hurt left for Frankfort the first of this week.

Mr. Jack Young spent a portion of Christmas week in Louisville.

Mr. E. L. Sinclair was confined to his bed several days of last week.

Mr. Chapman Pickett, of Kemp, is visiting relatives here this week.

Forest Sharp was here, from Amandaville, en route to Bowling Green.

Rollin Caldwell, of Milltown, has been discharged and is now at home.

Mr. N. B. Faulkenburg, Jamestown, passed through Columbia a few days ago.

Misses Nellie and Ollie Gose, of Knifley, visited relatives in Columbia last week.

Mrs. Walter E'rod, who visited her daughters, in Chattanooga, has returned home.

Mr. J. W. Todd of Louisville, has been visiting his parents during the Xmas holidays.

Dr. H. W. Depp was threatened with pneumonia last week, but he is now up, and at his office.

Ben Hutchison and George Hunn have been discharged from the army, and are at home.

Mrs. Lena Paul and her daughter, Marshall, visited Mrs. Nina Denver, in Louisville, Sunday.

Mr. Finis Rosenbaum and several of his children who were quite sick last week, are much better.

Mr. W. M. Diddle, Adairville, was here last Tuesday, en route from Jamestown to his home.

Miss Mary, Susan and Julia Miller have returned to their schools. Also Miss Mary Lucy Lowe.

Mr. Ray Montgomery left for Bowling Green Monday, his wife being a visitor in Warren county.

John R. Breeding, of Russell Springs, was here a few days ago. He was accompanied by Julius Gaskin.

Miss Jennie Garnett has returned from a visit to the home of her brother, Gen. Jrs. Garnett, Louisville.

Mr. H. K. Alexander, who is a popular traveling salesman, called upon his Columbia trade last Thursday.

Mr. Robt. Maupin and wife, who live on Water Street, and who were quite sick last week, are reported better.

Finis E. Burton, son of J. E. Burton who is stationed at Camp Dix, New Jersey, was at home on a short furlough last week.

Misses Ella Giltner, Carmen Belcher and Miss Griffin, teachers in the Graded school, arrived the latter part of last week.

Herschel Taylor reached home from the army last Friday night week, having been discharged. The last few months of his service were spent in England.

Mr. W. A. Coffey made a professional visit to Campbellsville last week. He was accompanied by Mr. A. W. Tarter. High waters detained them a day or two.

Arthur H. Todd who has been at home for a visit after his discharge from the army, left last week for Cincinnati where he will take a position with the Receipting Register Co.

Mrs. W. J. Flowers and her two children, have been visiting in Hopkinsville, returned Friday night, accompanied by Mrs. Flowers' sister, Miss Nina Rickman, who is a teacher in the Graded school.

Miss Mary Todd of Cincinnati who holds the position of mail clerk, in the office of the Revivalist, a religious publication, has been visiting her parents,

Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Todd, during the Xmas holidays.

Mrs. E. E. Cheatham has returned from Eunice, Ky. Miss Mary Williams niece of Mrs. Cheatham returned with her for a visit in Columbia.

Little Catherine Russell, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. C. M. Russell, who was alarmingly ill Monday, with a rising in her head, took a turn for the better about ten o'clock at night, and there are now hopes of her recovery.

Mrs. M. D. Baker, who was very sick for several weeks, is now able to be up, and it is hoped she will be fully recovered in a very short time. Her daughter, Miss Sue Baker, has resumed her duties at the Bank of Columbia.

Columbia To Have Tobacco Warehouse.

Definite steps are being taken for the organization of the Columbia Tobacco Warehouse Company. The new enterprise will be organized as a stock company which will be composed of financiers and farmers of Columbia and Adair county. A large and level lot ideally located on the Stanford pike on the old Fair Grounds has been tentatively selected. In order to provide for large and commodious buildings, sheds and wagon yards, several acres will be utilized. The merchants and business men of Columbia have long felt the need of a tobacco warehouse, here. Columbia is located in the center of the county and with some improvement in our county roads, which a home tobacco market will materially aid in effecting a warehouse here will be a very paying business both for our farmers and merchants. The county is one of the largest and best producing tobacco territories in Kentucky, and it is remarkable, that the business men and financial interests of the county have so long overlooked the crying need and golden opportunity for home development thru the economy of a home market. Hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of tobacco is hauled out of Adair county to other markets in other towns and cities where the bulk of this money is spent and none of which ever comes to our banks or other business houses.

With the retention of all of this money at home, within a very short while, Columbia, our sleeping beauty will be awakened to throw off her shroud of lethargy and take her place as the real metropolis of the great and fertile county for which she has so long failed to make proper commercial provision. Let every man who has pride in the town and county get busy and help in the promotion of this splendid enterprise. We hope by next week, that we may be able to speak more definitely as to the progress and personnel of this movement that forbodes new life for Columbia as a commercial center.

From what we know of the men who are busy on this good project, we may count for sure a Tobacco warehouse for Columbia complete and ready for business by the opening of the next tobacco selling season.

Dropped Dead.

Mr. Larue Hurt, who was an industrious farmer and a worthy and respected citizen, who resided at Montpelier, this county, fell dead at his home early last Thursday morning. He had gone to the home of his son-in-law, Kelley Bell, who is sick, and was returning, and just as he reached the door of his own residence he fell dead. He was about sixty-nine years old and was a son of the late Bassett Hurt. He was a Church and Sunday school man, standing for the right upon all moral questions. He leaves a second wife and several children by his first wife. He will be greatly missed in the community.

Mr. James Coomer has sold his residence in Bomar Heights, to Mr. Lucien Bell. Consideration, six hundred dollars. We are informed that Mr. Coomer will remove from Columbia.

New Year Greeting.

This is the second issue of The News for the year 1919, and to the patrons who have stood by and supported it since the day it was launched, in November, 1897, we send greetings, trusting that the present may be a prosperous year to all, the farmer, the merchant, the mechanic and the man who clips his coupons.

Running a newspaper is an uphill business and especially has it been since the European war started. When the United States declared war against Germany all commodities went up, including print paper and every thing else necessary in the publication of a newspaper. At one time it looked like we could not survive, but in spite of all difficulties we have not missed an issue, and in this good year of 1919 we will endeavor to give you a better paper than any year in the past. Prices have not yet declined but we are living in hopes that they will before many months.

In order to keep the presses going we earnestly ask all who are behind on our books to call and make payment, as we need ready cash to conduct the business. Do this and you will feel better and you will also receive the thanks of an indulgent publisher. People, especially, who live away from Adair county should heed this admonition as it cost a third more now to send statements. Furthermore, every subscriber has a good idea of his standing on our books.

Honored For Thirty Years Service.

Mr. J. E. Murrell, veteran editor and newspaper correspondent was the recipient last week of a New Year decoration for thirty years "loyal service" by the Louisville Courier Journal, bestowed by Judge R. W. Bingham, President of the Courier-Journal and Times. The recognition of Mr. Murrell's long service as correspondent for 30 years of these metropolitan dailies came in the form of a happily worded New Year letter dealing with the themes of service and loyalty, and a beautiful enameled gold lapel button bearing the inscription "Courier-Journal, Thirty years."

His friends of this community congratulate him for this well earned honor as well as for his long and splendid career of 40 years as publisher, editor and writer in his home city, and wish for many decades of happy and useful labors to come.

Delightful Event.

Mesdames Gordon Montgomery and G. F. Stults on Friday evening of last week, entertained at 6:00 o'clock dinner in the beautiful home of Mrs. Stults. A six course dinner of choicest viands was served with artistic elegance by these charming hostesses who are adepts in the art of entertaining and noted for their hospitality and beautiful dinners. The guests present who enjoyed this happy event were: Mesdames B. E. Rowe, Jno. Lee Walker, L. C. Hindman, Aileen Walker, C. M. Russell, W. A. Hayes Geo. Staples, Barksdale Hamlett.

For Sale.

Sixty acres of nice level land 3 miles from Columbia on new Stanford Pike. Two cottage houses and several nice building lots located near the center of the town, of Columbia very desirable locations. Five most desirable Fair Ground lots, also one nice large lot adjoining Bryant & Burton Plaining mill Property.

Walker Bryant, Columbia, Ky.

Mr. Whit Coomer has sold the building, on Water Street, where he has been running a grist mill and blacksmithing, to Nell & Son. The latter will remodel the building and in the spring will remove their bottling plant to it.

Please call and settle your account and oblige.

10-26 Dr. J. N. Murrell.

Death of an Estimable Lady.

Last Tuesday week, December the 31st, at about 10 o'clock, Mrs. Mary E. Durham, whose home, was in Columbia, died at the residence of her daughter, Finley, Taylor county. She was the mother of Mr. F. H. Durham, this place, and for quite a number of years she resided here. She would have been seventy years old had lived until next February.

Several years ago she became afflicted with a cancer, and about a year ago she went to Louisville and underwent an operation. For months after the operation, she was apparently better and hopes were entertained of her ultimately recovery. Six months ago all hopes were discarded, as the disease reappeared, and she gradually grew worse until the final dissolution. She was a woman of many excellent traits of character, and had been a zealous member of the Baptist Church since early girlhood. Her husband died many years ago.

Since becoming a resident of Columbia she lived a retired life, but she formed the acquaintance of many ladies, and she was highly esteemed.

The funeral and burial took place at Campbellsville last Thursday. Both were largely attended, the casket being covered with many fragrant flowers.

Mr. F. H. Durham, his brothers and sister here have the profoundest sympathy of the people of Columbia.

Wounded Hero of Verdun Home.

William Brockman son of the late Abner Brockman, of Absher, in this county, is a youthful and unassuming lad. But for the uniform that he wears, one would think at a casual glance that the gruesome wounds on this battle scarred young warrior might have been gotten in a Xmas frolic. Brockman was wounded on Oct. 11th, in one of the bloodiest battles of the war near Verdun. In addition to his crippled hand pierced by a machine gun bullet the front of his helmet shows the deep indentation of another Boche bullet, and his side the scorched effects of a passing shell. He and his brother, Coy E. Brockman, both volunteered soon after the U. S. declared a state of war with Germany, and both have a distinguished record for bravery and gallantry. Coy was severely gassed in the fight around Chateau Thierry and is still in France.

William will return this week to the hospital at Camp Zachary Taylor for further treatment and final discharge after Uncle Sam has gotten him in good shape for the activities of civil life.

High Waters.

Green river and Russell's Creek were higher last Wednesday afternoon than for many years in the past. At Green river bridge the water ran over the pike on the north side and stood five feet deep. All travel was stopped and Columbia was deprived of mail service, as it was impossible for cars to pass over.

At Columbia almost the same conditions existed at the bridge, across Russell creek, the water running over the pike, but not as deep as at the river, but vehicles could not cross over.

All along both streams much damage was done to fencing and outbuildings. The farmers in this section had gotten their corn out of the bottoms. Many farms have been damaged by washouts.

To-day one hundred and four year ago the Americans defeated the British at New Orleans. The war had been over six months before this battle was fought, but the leaders did not know it, for at that time it took six months for a communication to come from England, on a little sail vessel. Now we get information from the same point in a few minutes, and a letter will reach England in from six to eight days.

Hiram L. Snow, Lula, Russell county, is reported missing in action.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT DIES AT OYSTER BAY.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt died in his sleep early today at his home on Sagamore Hill, in this village. Death is believed to have been due to rheumatism which affected his heart.

The exact time of Colonel Roosevelt's death was 4:15 a. m., as nearly as can be determined, for there was no person at his bedside at the moment he passed away. A minute or two before his attendant, James Amos, the young colored man who has been in the employ of the Colonel ever since he left the White House, noticed that the patient was breathing heavily in his sleep and went to call a nurse.

FORMER PRESIDENT DEAD.

When he returned with her the former President was dead. Mrs. Roosevelt was immediately summoned.

Mrs. Roosevelt telephoned to Col. Emlen Roosevelt, cousin of the former President, and he came to the Roosevelt home immediately. Telegrams were dispatched to the Colonel's children who were in other parts of the country. Two of the Colonel's sons, Major Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., and Captain Kermit Roosevelt, are in service abroad. Capt. Archie Roosevelt and his wife left New York last night for Boston, where the Captain's wife's father is ill. Mrs. Ethel Derby and her two children are in Aiken, S. C.

Telegrams of condolence and sympathy began to pour in from all parts of the country today as soon as the news of Colonel Roosevelt's death became known.

THE FUNERAL.

The hour for the Roosevelt funeral was officially announced today as 12:45 p. m., Wednesday, at Christ Episcopal church here.

Colonel Roosevelt will be buried at Young's Memorial cemetery, Oyster Bay, in a plot selected by the Colonel and his wife shortly after he left the White House.

The life of Theodore Roosevelt has been recorded in moving pictures and will be exhibited to the people of the United States, who will thus be afforded the first biography of a famous figure in history that has been written in the films.

Noel Thomas.

It will be remembered, that some week's ago, we reported that the subject of this notice had been seriously wounded in France, and at the time it was fearful he would not recover. Good news has come concerning him.

Mr. Rollin Caldwell, who got home last week, saw him in New York just before he left that city. He reports that one of Noel's legs was split by a shell from his ankle to his knee and one of his arms was broken in two places. He is now on crutches, but can walk a short distance without them. He can also use his arm very well. Rollin further stated that Noel was in fine spirits and hoped to be at home soon.

Visited Confederate Home.

While on his holiday vacation in Louisville during Xmas week Mr. Will Dohoney made an interesting visit to the Kentucky Confederate Soldiers Home at Pewee Valley where he made a thorough inspection of the home and grounds, Mr. Dohoney has a penchant for looking up the records and interesting events of the heroes of these veterans and found some valuable data for his files while on his recent pleasure trip.

Notice.

All those holding warrants against the county issued April 1918 and of prior date, present to me for payment. Interest to come from this date Jan. 8, 1919.

Bert Epperson Co. Treas.

All accounts are due and must be settled at once.

11-6t Miss Julia Eubank.

Bob Pennycuff Dead.

Last Tuesday, about the noon hour Mr. Robert Pennycuff, who lived two miles out of Columbia, on the Glasgow road, died, a victim of pneumonia, which followed an attack of flu.

The deceased was a native of Clinton county, but had lived about Columbia for about fifteen years. He was a painter by trade and he also followed farming.

When the Spanish-American war broke out he enlisted as a soldier and was sent to the Philippine Islands where he remained about a year.

He had a great many friends in Adair county, all of whom will be sorry to learn of his demise.

He was buried in the Columbia cemetery.

He leaves a wife and five or six children. May God comfort them in this hour of their greatest sorrow is the wish of The Adair County News.

J. E. Snow Passes.

Mr. J. E. Snow, who was one of the best known citizens of Russell county, died at Russell Springs Tuesday of last week. He was a victim of flu. He was about sixty years old and had been an enterprising man of Russell Springs for about eighteen years. He was reared near Lula, on Cumberland river. No man had died in recent years, in Russell county that brought more sorrow. He leaves a wife and one son. May God comfort them in this sad dispensation of providence, is the wish of this paper, that has been going to his home for twenty years.

Bryan Royse Dead.

Senator J. C. W. Beckham, at the request of the family instituted a search through the War Department, for Bryan Royse, of this county, who was reported wounded almost three months ago, no word coming from him after that information. Monday night a letter came to Mr. C. R. Hutchison, rather-in-law of Bryan, from Senator Beckham and the War Department, stating that the missing soldier died from wounds the 12th of October. This is a sad blow to the young wife, who was Miss Flora Hutchison, and who became a mother a short time after her husband went to war. The deceased was a son of Mr. C. R. Royse, who lives near town, and besides his young wife and infant child, he leaves father and several brothers and sisters, who are almost heartbroken. This town feels for them, and sympathy is expressed in all quarters.

Notice.

All who owe me accounts for last spring or Fall purchases, please call at once and settle.

Miss Julia Eubank, Columbia, Ky.

Mississippi Farm Lands.

20,000 acres. We have been fortunate in listing 20000 acres of Delta land, South of Vicksburg, Miss. Soil from 5 to 20 feet deep. Average temperature is about 64 degrees. You can produce three crops a year on this land. Healthy climate. Prices from \$10 per acre up. For further information, descriptive circulars, etc., address,

Advance Realty Co., Russell Springs, Ky.

Farm for Sale.

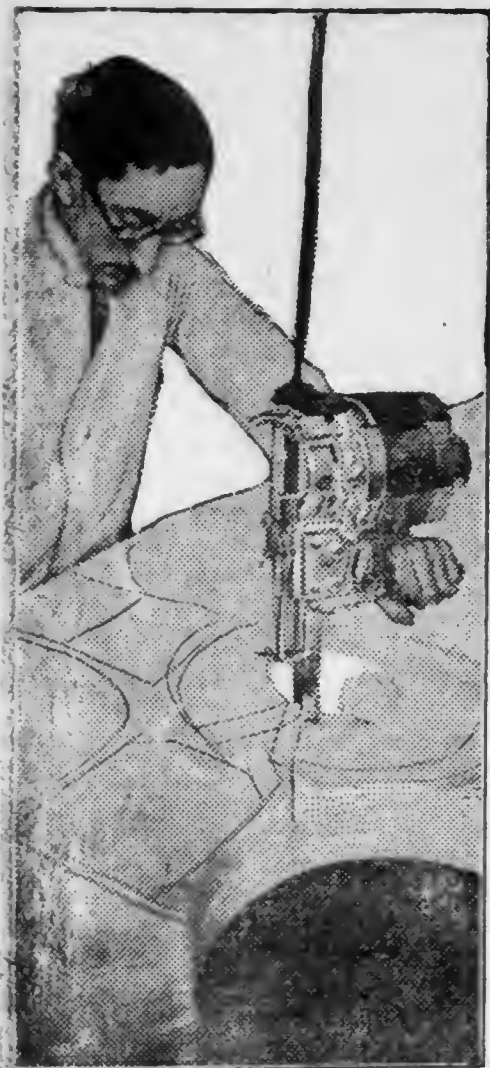
175 acres good lime-stone land. Well watered, 8 room dwelling. All necessary out buildings, 1 mile from Cane Valley on Campbellsville pike. Easy terms.

6-1t A. R. Reese.

Russell's creek out of its banks last Wednesday.

"Machinery of Mercy"

Helps in Production of American Red Cross Garments



The knife blade of this electric cutter revolves at the rate of 6,000 times a minute. With an efficient, modern machine of this kind garments can be cut so rapidly that hundreds of workrooms can be supplied with materials for sewing.

Up to August 31 of this year, the American Red Cross had sent to France 10,637,201 hospital garments—made in Red Cross workrooms throughout the country and by Red Cross workers. That such a great number of these important garments were turned out in just about a year, is due largely to the use of machinery, not only in the sewing, but in the cutting.

The accompanying illustrations show the machines used in marking and cutting the patterns, and which are operated by electricity. The garment material is placed, layer upon layer, several hundred deep, then an electrical perforating machine marks



An electrical stencilling machine burns little holes to mark the pattern so quickly that with it and the cutting machine the department is able to cut garments at the rate of 70,000 yards for every 5 1/2 days' work.

the pattern, burning tiny holes into the cloth. After this stencilling machine, as it is called, has marked the pattern, the chalking machine comes into use. This contains either white or black chalk, to contrast with the material in use at the time. It is moved over the holes burned by the stencilling machine to accentuate the outlines of the pattern.

The cutting of the material is done with a ten-inch blade. It is estimated that this machine saves from three to seven cents on each garment. The knife blade on the cutter revolves at the rate of 6,000 revolutions a minute. The combined machines—stencilling, chalking and cutting—are able to convert 70,000 yards of material into garment sections, ready to sew, every five and one-half days.



Mother's Cook Book

Be no longer a chaos, but a world. Produce! Produce! Were it but the pitiful, infinitesimal fraction of a product, produce it! In God's name! 'Tis the utmost thou hast in thee; out with it, then. Up, up! Whatever thy hand find to do, do it with thy whole might.—Carlyle.

Cranberry Frappe.

This is especially good with a turkey dinner. Stew the berries and add the sugar as for sauce or jelly. Cool and add the juice of two lemons and freeze to the consistency of mush. Serve in sherbet cups with chicken or turkey.

Baked Cranberries.

Choose a wide earthen dish to bake the berries, large enough to take a pint of berries to cover the bottom. Pour over them a slup made with two cupfuls of sugar and one of water. Place in a slow oven and bake until done. Take from the oven but do not stir until cold, when each berry will be coated with jelly and when piled in a pretty glass dish look like candied cherries. These may be dried on waxed paper and used in place of cherries as a garnish.

Mock Venison.

Lay a leg of mutton in a dish of diluted vinegar, one-fifth vinegar and four-fifths water; add two small sliced onions, six peppercorns, six cloves, a dozen allspice, four bay leaves and a tablespoonful of crushed juniper berries. Roast the mutton after it has laid in this solution four days. Use the vinegar to baste the meat while roasting.

Veal Kidneys With Cider Sauce.

Remove all fat and fibers from three veal kidneys. Add a tablespoonful of hot fat to a frying pan with a heaping tablespoonful each of chopped parsley and onion; then drop in the kidneys and steam, well covered, for fifteen minutes; then pour over a half-cupful of cider. When hot add seasoning to taste and serve.

Cape Cod Pudding.

Cream half a cupful of butter substitute, add gradually one cupful of sugar and three well-beaten eggs. Mix and sift three and a half cupfuls of flour with two teaspoonfuls of baking powder; add a half cupful of milk and one and a half cupfuls of chopped cranberries. Turn into a buttered mold and steam three hours. Serve with thin cream and powdered sugar, flavored with nutmeg.

Nellie Maxwell

Lucey, France.

November 25, 1918.

Dear Editor:—

Owing to the fact that all the officers and men of the American Expeditionary Forces have been requested to write a letter to their fathers on this day, and owing to the fact that my father is dead, and on account of the number of mothers who have sacrificed sons on the battle field of Europe, I am going to try to give a various summary of my service overseas.

The unit that I am serving with, Company "F" 352nd Infantry, of the 88th Division, arrived at Liverpool in the latter part of August. It was about 3:00 o'clock in the morning when our ship docked. It seemed very strange, the harbor was lighted with blue lights, which threw a weird outline on the buildings on the shore. There was a large tower to the left of us, and many strange buildings.

We landed about 8:00 o'clock. The very first thing I saw was a mounted policeman. These men wear a very picturesque uniform—a long coat, and the most distinguishing feature being their cap, which sets back on their head, held in place by a chin strap.

We were received very cordially by the English. A band played some of the latest American "hits," and "biscuits" and hot coffee was given to us before we left the depot.

The railroad seemed to be just a little more than a plaything to us, who were accustomed to travel on the rolling palaces of the States. The cars were very small, but the speed attained by these trains was marvelous.

Our unit detrained at the old city of Winchester, and proceeded to Winnall Down Camp. This place was very pretty. It is situated on hill, and commands a view of the surrounding country for many miles. This camp was a so-called "Rest" Camp, but very little rest we had there. Arrived there at about 6:00 in the evening and was ordered to leave there at about 3:00 o'clock the following morning for Southampton.

At Southampton I had the first markings of the war. In the dry docks there was the Standard Oil Steamer "Andonia" which was torpedoed and also another steamer that had been captured from the "Boches", and converted into an Allied vessel. I do not at the present time recall the name of this steamer. There were also cannon that had been wrecked at the front, and one in particular I remember had blood spots on its barrel.

At about 5:00 o'clock we boarded one of the small channel boats. This boat had as many men on board as it could carry, but as the trip was a short one and no mishaps occurred, we were satisfied.

The following morning we awoke in the harbor of L'Havre. This is a very old port, and the harbor was full of small fishing boats. After debarking from the boat we proceeded to another "rest" camp on the outskirts of L'Havre. Our stay in L'Havre was very short, we being there for only two days.

Then came our first jolt. We were marched down to the train, and this train was not the Pull-

mans we rode in in the States, nor the fast moving small cars of England, but a string of box cars, that is the men occupied box cars and the officers rode first-class. Our trip would have been completed in a few hours in the States, but composed the whole night and day.

Our next stop was down in the Central part of France in the small town of Les Laumes, in the Department of Cot d'or. This town is situated in the heart of the Central Hills of France. The people were friendly, as it was the first time that American troops had been quartered in that vicinity. However, our stay in this town was limited to but two days.

We then proceeded by march to Meetrenux. In this small village, we were billeted in a Chateau, which had not been occupied by the owner for some time, and was a splendid place. The court in the neighborhood of this Chateau was beautiful, there being many hedgerows. I might mention that this Chateau was the property of a countess. There was also a count in this town.

After about two weeks stay at this little village our unit proceeded by rail to our training area in the vicinity of Belfort. The trip to Belfort was most interesting. We passed through the Jura and part of the Vosges mountains. The railroad also ran along the Doubs River. Among the large cities passed through was Dijon and Montbéliard.

In our training around Belfort our company was stationed in Bermont, Tretudans, Chevrement and Rougement. At Rougement this division was in support of a French Division, holding the front line. This was for the morale effect, our regiment did not occupy any of the line at this place. It was at this place that the French Division were in support of, bombarded the "Boches" which sounded worse than any thunder storm that I have ever experienced.

At this time part of our Division occupied the front line in Alsace. We were sent to Lutran, in Alsace, to support those units. It was about nine o'clock in the evening when we crossed the German line. Here there were arial bombardments on every clear day. The bursting of the shells in the air could be plainly seen, and it was interesting to watch how close the shells would burst to the machines. However, none of the machines were brought down in this vicinity.

Then we took over sector in the front line. Our sector was about two kilometers from the Alsace town of Badricourt, and about six kilometers from Dannemarie.

Our sector was about two miles square, we having a front of about one mile long. The company sector was divided up into four small sectors, each commanded by a Lieutenant. I commanded Second Platoon sector which was about one mile and one half from the company P. C. The night we entered the trenches was so dark that it was impossible to see more than a foot or two, and as no lights were allowed, it was very difficult to find our position.

Except for a few shots exchanged between us and the Germans, there was little or no

activity. The Germans seemed to be a little timorous about showing themselves. We sent out patrols every night, but was unable to find anything, except mirlads of rats. The artillery exchanged shots all day long, however, and the airplanes treated us to an air battle. One machine was brought down a little to the rear of the position we were occupying.

I might say in connection with the above, that this sector was the farthest advanced sector on German soil at this time, and had been captured from the Germans by the French in the early part of the war. In fact, the traditions related about this sector stated that the trench system and dugouts were built by the Germans.

We occupied this sector about nine days, and then moved back to Badricourt to allow one of our other companies to get a little experience of what the trenches are like. Our stay in this town was very brief, however, as we were relieved by the French, and we then proceeded to St. Leger and then on to Perouse, a village a few kilometers out of Belfort.

At Perouse we were granted a few hours leave to visit Belfort. Belfort is the Bulwark defending eastern France just as Verdun defended Northern France. The fortifications protecting this city are constructed out of solid rock, and are many feet thick. Overlooking the city is an immense lion, which sets on a high cliff. This lion was designed by the sculptor Bartholdi, who also designed and built the Statue of Liberty in the New York Harbor.

While at this town we were ordered to take over our sector before Metz, but before we left Perouse the Armistice was signed. That day was probably the wildest day in the history of France. The French soldiers all celebrated and every American soldier that came in close proximity of where they were were embraced and kissed. Our Battalion left this town and marched through Belfort to the train. When we entered the city we were cheered by the French. The city was lighted up with bright lights, as it had not been since before the War. Large illuminating rockets were sent up, and lighted up the whole city.

When we entrained at Belfort, our destination was Toul, a distance of about 150 miles. This trip took us two nights and one day to complete it. We passed through Nancy and Luneville, both cities have taken a prominent part in the war.

Our present location is Lucey, a small village located about ten kilometers from Toul. It is situated on one of the main roads between Metz and Foul, and every day prisoners of war are returning from Germany. What a sight they are,—French, English, Italian, Russian, Belgian, and also a few Americans. Some of them look as though they had received pretty rough treatment, especially the English, but they are all happy to be liberated. I talked to several English prisoners that had been captured in 1914.

We are now awaiting to be either sent to Germany or home, and either one of the two will be most welcome to me.

I do not know whether the

Residence Phone 13 B Business Phone 13

DR. J. N. MURRELL

DENTIST

Office, Front rooms in Jeffries Bldg. up Stairs.

Columbia, - Kentucky

WELL DRILLER

I will drill wells in Adair and adjoining counties. See me before contracting. Latest improved machinery of all kinds. Pump Repairing Done. Give me a Call.

J. C. YATES

Dr Elam Harris

DENTIST.

OFFICE 164. Residence 123-K. OFFICE: Second Floor. Cor. Main and Depot Sts. CAMPBELLVILLE, KY. Local and General Anesthetics Administered.

HENRY W. DEPP,

DENTIST

Am permanently located in Columbia.

All Classes of Dental work done. Crowns and Inlay work a Specialty.

All Work Guaranteed

Office:—next door to post office.

A Splendid Offer.

The Adair County News \$1.50 and the Cincinnati Weekly Enquirer 75c both one year for only \$1.95, in 1st and 2nd Zones

Go to Church Times.

The pastors of Columbia and vicinity extend a cordial welcome to all. Presbyterian church, Rev. B. T. Watson Pastor.

Sunday-School 9:45 a. m. Congregational Worship 11 a. m. Evening Service at p. m. on every second and fourth Sundays.

Prayer service Wednesday evening at 6:30. Sunday-school topic discussed. Preaching at Union 1st and 3rd Sabbaths.

METHODIST CHURCH.

R. V. Bennett, Pastor. Preaching 1st and 3rd Sunday in each month. Sunday School at 9:30 a. m. Epworth League 6:15 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 6:30. Everybody cordially invited to these services.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

Preaching on each 1st and 3rd Sunday. Morning service 11 o'clock. Evening service 7 o'clock. Sunday School 9:30. B. Y. P. U. evening 6:10. Prayer meeting, Wednesday evening 6:30.

Business meeting Wednesday evening before the 3rd Sunday in each month.

Missionary Society, the last Thursday in each month, 3:00 o'clock. F. H. Durham, Supt. S. S.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Bible School every Sunday at 9:30 a. m. Judge Hancock, Superintendent.

Preaching service at 11 a. m. and 8:00 p. m. on Second and Fourth Sundays.

Prayer meeting each Wednesday evening at 8:00.

Official meeting Friday night before the fourth Sunday in each month. Woman's Missionary Society, the first Sunday in each month at 2:45 p. m.

Mission Band the first Sunday each month at 2 p. m. Ladies' Aid Society Thursday after second Sunday at 3:00 p. m.

Z. T. Williams, Pastor. G. R. Reed, Sect. Ray Conover, Treas.

above will interest you, but it is my experiences in France.

Sincerely,

Zarfor Kimbler, Lieut. of Inf. 352nd Inf. A. P. O. 795, Am. Ex Forces, via N. Y.

THE NEWS \$1.50 year.

CALLED HER FAMILY TO HER BEDSIDE

Six Years Ago, Thinking She Might Die, Says Texas Lady, But Now She Is a Well, Strong Woman and Praises Cardui For Her Recovery.

Royce City, Tex.—Mrs. Mary Kilman, of this place, says: "After the birth of my little girl...my side commenced to hurt me. I had to go back to bed. We called the doctor. He treated me...but I got no better. I got worse and worse until the misery was unbearable...I was in bed for three months and suffered such agony that I was just drawn up in a knot..."

I told my husband if he would get me a bottle of Cardui I would try it... I commenced taking it, however, that evening I called my family about me... for I knew I could not last many days unless I had a change for

the better. That was six years ago and I am still here and am a well, strong woman, and I owe my life to Cardui. I had only taken half the bottle when I began to feel better. The misery in my side got less... I continued right on taking the Cardui until I had taken three bottles and I did not need any more for I was well and never felt better in my life... I have never had any trouble from that day to this."

Do you suffer from headache, backache, pains in sides, or other discomforts, each month? Or do you feel weak, nervous and fagged-out? If so give Cardui, the woman's tonic, a trial.

J. T.

CARGO OF SUPPLIES GOES TO ARCHANGEL

Red Cross Sends Relief Ships for Allied Soldiers and Civilians in Starving Russia.

A relief ship was recently sent from this country to Archangel by the American Red Cross with 4,000 tons of drugs, food, soap and other supplies for the use of the Allied soldiers and needy civilians in that part of Russia. The vessel's cargo was valued at \$1,511,233.

Later, another ship was dispatched carrying 200 tons of similar supplies furnished by the American Red Cross, the total expenditure for the two shipments amounting to over \$2,000,000.

Major C. T. Williams of Baltimore was in charge of the party of thirteen which accompanied the shipment from this country. He was formerly a member of the Red Cross Commission for Roumania. Major Kirkpatrick, at one time a member of the latter commission, but recently attached to the Army Medical Corps, heads the medical end of the Archangel expedition. Drugs and general hospital supplies constituted the greater part of the cargo sent from America.

While the chief concern of the expedition was providing comforts for American and Allied fighting men in that part of the world, all efforts were bent to get relief to the Russian soldiers who were returned from German prison camps at the rate of about 15,000 a week. The condition of these men was pitiable. It has been estimated that 90 per cent. of them were tubercular.

In addition to drugs and food, almost every imaginable article on the list of supplies sent over was for the comfort, convenience and pleasure of the Allied soldiers. Just a few of these articles were playing cards, razor blades, jewelry, mandolins, accordions, ukuleles, phonographs, cameras, skates, wigs, whisks, gorse paints, footballs, snowshoes, slippers, hockey outfits, indoor baseballs, moving picture outfits, Bibles, prayer books, boxing gloves, games, music, books, cigarettes, candy and dried fruits.

The need of prompt relief for the inhabitants of towns along the coast of the White Sea and on the Kola peninsula, many of whom were facing starvation, was found to be imperative. Scoury had broken out among the people at these places, adding to the general distress.

The towns to which the relief expedition was sent are virtually isolated from the outside world because of the treacherous coast line, shifting sand bars and uncharted waters. An exceptionally early frost, even for that part of the world, ruined the harvests, which were expected to improve conditions. Statements, printed in Russian, explaining the work of the Red Cross, were distributed among the inhabitants.

TRIBUTES FROM SECRETARY BAKER

Following a tour of South England, Secretary of War Baker made this comment on the work done by the American Red Cross for our boys:

"These are the things which count. The American Red Cross is to be congratulated on the way in which it is looking after our boys. It is doing fine work."

Following his return from France, Secretary Baker wrote this note to the American Red Cross in London:

"I left London so shortly after my drive to Winchester that I had no early opportunity to thank you for the courtesy of the touring car which you placed at my disposal for the trip. On this trip to Europe I have received fresh and noteworthy evidence of the astonishing efficiency of the American Red Cross operations in France and

England. I have been delighted to see how much the American Red Cross has done to weld hearts of the allied people together."

Replacing the Orchards.

The American Red Cross has given \$10,000 to assist in the replanting of trees in the orchards laid bare by the Germans. With this sum 40,000 fruit trees will be replaced in the devastated orchards of Belgium and northern France.



SAVE 16,000,000 BUSHELS
OF WHEAT THAT FORMERLY
WAS LOST IN THRESHING

Farmers, Urged by Food Administration, Provide Seven Extra Loaves of Bread for Every American.

By adopting cleaner threshing methods and by literally combing harvest fields to gather grain formerly wasted, threshermen and farmers of the United States this year saved fully 16,000,000 bushels of wheat, estimated as equivalent to about seven one-pound loaves of bread for every person in the country. This result, accompanied by corresponding savings of barley, oats, rye and other grains, is shown by reports from 33 grain states to the U. S. Food Administration. Other states, although not prepared to furnish definite figures of conservation in the grain fields, report greatly reduced harvest losses.

This rural food saving achievement, accomplished in scarcely six months' time, was in direct response to requests by the Food Administration, which asked farmers and threshermen to reduce harvest losses from about 3 1/2 per cent.—the estimated average in normal times—to the lowest possible minimum. Country grain threshing committees carried into every grain growing community the official recommendations for accomplishing the results desired.

In numerous instances drivers of racks with leaky bottoms were sent from the fields to repair their equipment and frequently bad order threshing machines were stopped until the cause of waste was removed. But in proportion to the number of persons engaged in gathering the nation's grain crop, cases of compulsion were comparatively rare. The Food Administration freely attributes the success of the grain threshing campaign to patriotic service by farmers, threshermen and their crews. Incidentally grain growers of the United States are many millions of dollars "in pocket" as a result of the grain saved.

NO ONE SUFFERED HERE.

The marvel of our voluntary food-saving, now that we are "getting results," is that no one ever actually suffered any hardship from it; that we all are better in health and spirit and better satisfied with ourselves because of our friendly self-denial.

Food control in America held the price of breadstuffs steady, prevented vicious speculation and extortion and preserved tranquillity at home.

FLU INTERFERED WITH RELIEF WEEK

FEW COUNTIES WERE ABLE TO CARRY OUT COMPLETE PROGRAM.

LEADERS WILL TRY AGAIN

Food Organization Is Preserved Intact and Will Carry Forward Work of Saving the World Now That the War Has Been Won.

Louisville, Dec. 13.—World Relief Week in Kentucky was a success as far as it went, but because of the Spanish influenza it did not go far enough; hence the Food Administration volunteer organization will be preserved intact and the work will be taken up whenever the general health situation permits. Not more than 20 counties were able to carry out the whole week's program as contemplated.

In those counties where World Relief Week was observed, such as Jefferson, Washington, Bracken and Boyd, there were held church services on Sunday, December 1, club rallies on Wednesday, school exercises on Friday, community gatherings throughout the week and big county-wide rallies at least once in each county. The message of the Food Administration that the "war conscience" must now give place to the "world conscience" was impressed with great effectiveness, and it is quite well understood and appreciated in all such counties that the people of Kentucky, now that the war is over, will save more food than they did while it was still going on. But this message must yet be carried to the people of at least 100 counties in Kentucky who were prevented by the epidemic of influenza from receiving it.

Mrs. Morris Gifford, chairman of the State Conservation Division, Miss Alexandra Booth, chairman of Schools and Colleges, and Mr. Fred W. Hardwick, chairman of Religious and Fraternal Organizations, have received from the highest authorities the fullest praise for the success with which they carried on World Relief Week under difficult circumstances. When the work is resumed they will be found at the head of things. They send their sympathy to those County Conservation chairmen and County Administrators whose preparatory work went for naught and promise them every means of co-operation when the time for resumption of efforts becomes opportune.

It may be early in January, it may be late in spring, when the influenza epidemic is finally conquered; but whenever the time, the volunteer forces of the Food Administration, who led the people of Kentucky in saving the food which won the war, will be ready to lead them again in saving the food which will save the world, and thus make victory complete.

With the return of all-wheat bread to American tables following the relaxation of substitute regulations, farmers of the country may expect a somewhat increased supply of mill feeds. The amount will be further enlarged by the recently increased purchases of flour by the Food Administration Grain Corporation for export.

Export of flour rather than wheat is now possible because of increased ocean tonnage available since the signing of the armistice.

A third factor which is expected to increase supplies of mill feeds is the cancellation of the so-called "milling extraction rule" which, as a war time measure, diverted into flour a considerable proportion of the wheat berry ordinarily used for feed.

All of these developments combined are expected to increase the mill feed output fully one-fifth, and this extra feed should be available about the end of December. In presenting these facts the Food Administration warns against excessive optimism over the situation, since there will be a continued shortage of mill feed compared with pre-war years. The price of these feeds is being maintained by regulation at an artificially low level which obviously stimulates an abnormal demand. Briefly, more mill feeds are in prospect and they will be available about the Christmas holidays, but the supply will be short of demand and continued conservation is necessary.

To the children of Kentucky—and to the grown-ups, too—the Food Administration sends the glad news that they need not stint themselves on Christmas candy. Santa Claus, who was one of the most faithful soldiers in Mr. Hoover's food army, after being decorated for various sacrificial services, has received an honorable discharge, and this year will devote his entire time to making the world a happy place for little children to live in. And if he decides the world must be made sweeter in order to be happier, that is his business and nobody else's.

More than 775,000 tons of sugar were saved in the United States between July and December as a result of the certification plan of the Food Administration. This means one billion, five hundred and fifty million pounds, or fifteen and one-half pounds saved by every man, woman and child in the United States. Every man, woman and child in Kentucky can point to the fifteen and one-half pounds of sugar saved and say with

truth, "That is part of my contribution to making the world safe for democracy."

The Food Administration wishes to specially caution every one that we have no sugar to waste. Lifting of restrictions does not mean that the supply exceeds the demand; it means, rather, that the American people have proven their ability to limit their usage without compulsion. If the old wasteful customs of ante-bellum days should be resorted to, the good accomplished through six months of careful conservation would be overcome. Sugar is obtainable in sufficient quantities, but we have no surplus. Eat plenty, but wisely and without waste.

Sugar has been selling at an average of ten cents a pound. Had it not been for the Food Administration the price would have been twice as high, to say the least. Hence, on this score alone, the Food Administration has saved the people of the United States more than \$15,000,000.

We are going to continue to save food, but not for the Germans. We will save it for the people from whom the Germans have stolen all the food they have had for the last four and a half years.

Safe food reserves are the only insurance against food disasters.

The past can never be undone. No food you should have conserved will never reach a hungry month.

The world needs more eggs. Keep every honest hen on the job.

As a food control measure in Norway to properly distribute the available fat supply, producers are prohibited from selling butter direct to consumers.

Fish sausage is being manufactured in Sweden. Early in September its retail price averaged from 55 to 63 cents a pound.

France is now producing about one gallon of milk where two and one-half were produced before the war. Milk has been selling in Paris for 32 cents a quart, but the supply is limited and is barely enough for sick people and the babies.

There are now only five million hogs in Germany, as compared with twenty-seven million before the war. But there are none in Serbia and Poland and parts of Belgium and France, because the Germans stole them all. Save fats!

Wireless Vastly Improved; Great Progress Is Made in Sending Aircraft Messages.

The efficiency of wireless telegraphy has been enormously increased during the war, a semi-official statement issued by the British air force says. In particular great progress has been made in sending wireless messages from aircraft.

In 1914 various difficulties restricted the use of wireless in conjunction with airplanes. Most of these have been overcome and the use of wireless communications from the air has been of great assistance to the allied forces in all military operations.

Without the assistance of wireless the use of airplanes could never have been developed so fully as it now is. "Artillery observation" by airplane is among the most profitable of all the uses of aircraft.

The extended range of aircraft wireless leads to its use from airplanes on long reconnaissance, and the operator in the hut on the airdrome, miles behind the lines, is the first to learn, perhaps, of a new German howitzer emplacement, perhaps of the massing of troops intended to effect a surprise—a vain hope, thanks to the wireless.

Over 100,000 Alaska Reindeer; Their Meat Will Be Marketed

Sixty tons of dressed reindeer meat were recently marketed in the States. This meat is quite tender and, although it has the taste of wild game, it is as good as beef, says the San Francisco Chronicle. The reindeer weighs, on an average, about 150 pounds, dressed. Carl Albertson of Nome estimates that there are over 100,000 reindeer in Alaska and that herds aggregating 15,000 have been purchased and will be marketed.

The government imports reindeer from Siberia. Of the large herds now in the territory, some 2,000 are owned by natives, representing a money value of approximately \$1,600,000.

The reindeer live on lichens which would otherwise be valueless, and there are no expenses attached to their maintenance beyond the labor of herding and the cost of slaughtering and butchering.

In no other nation is there so willing a sense of voluntary self-sacrifice as in America—that was shown in the abstinence from wheat.

Find more wheat, it came; more pork, it came; save sugar, it was done. So Americans answered the challenge of German starvation.

Good will rules the new world as fear governed the old world. Through sharing food America helps make the whole world kin.

Food control made sufficiency from shortage, kept the rein on food prices, gave the nation's full strength exercise.

E. L. SINCLAIR & CO.

We Solicit Your Inspection of
Our New Retail Department.

CLOTHING, NOTIONS, D Y G OS.
WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

Mr L. G. McClister, well known in Columbia his home, is now a member of our firm and would be glad to see his friends in the new home of

E. L. SINCLAIR & CO.

Court Square,

Columbia, Ky.

FOR SALE.

Pure Bred Poland China Hogs

Bred Sows, Bred Gilts. Pigs—Both Sex.

I Also Have a
FINE REGISTERED POLAND
CHINA MAIL HOG

That I Stand at

\$1.00 At The Gate.

FRED MYERS

COLUMBIA, KENTUCKY.

Keep Home Expense Accounts

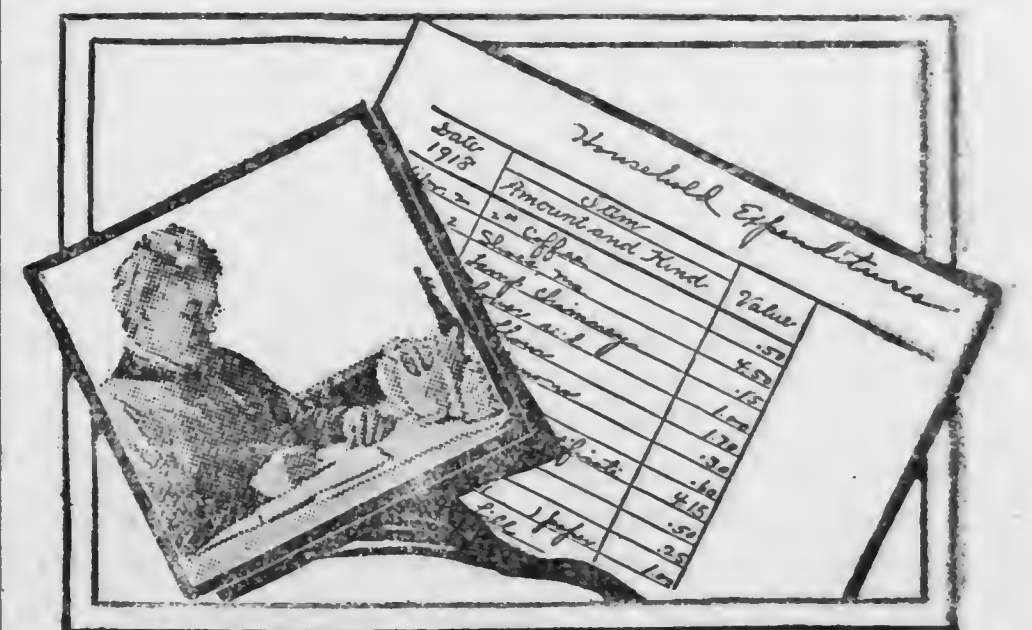
Simple House- hold Arithmetic Has Become Essential to Thrift and Economy

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Household expenses on the farm are very intimately associated with the business of the farm itself. The farm normally supplies much material which otherwise would become a household expense. The household, in turn, very often furnishes board for farm labor, which would otherwise be a farm expense. Merely from the standpoint of keeping track of household expenses as related to the farm business, household accounts are desirable and should serve to supplement and round out farm accounts.

There are two methods of keeping a record of household expenditures. One is to record the purchases or money paid out without classifying the expenditures. The other is to classify when the record is made.

The first method is very simple, requires no special form and gives all necessary information regarding expenditures. At the end of the month or at the end of the year the total expenditures readily may be determined. In



Method of Keeping Track of Household Expenses.

order, however, to know the totals for each kind or class it will be necessary to make up a monthly summary in which the items will be distributed in different columns, by classes. This extra work at the end of each month (or at the end of the year) may cause discouragement and neglect of classification, with the result that the greatest good that could be derived from the records is not realized.

Under the second method, in addition to being entered all together in one column, the items are classified in separate columns. This method has the same advantages as the first method and the additional advantage of allowing for the distribution of the items of expenditure to the proper classes without the inconvenience of turning to some other page. The distribution may be left to moments of leisure if the farmer is busy at the time the entry is made. When the page is filled the next page is begun, the top line next to the heading being reserved for the total carried forward from preceding page. The items may be totaled at the end of the month and these totals carried to the summary page at the end of the book.

Notice.

All persons owing Lindsey-Wilson Training School for board or tuition, for the fall term, 1917, and the spring term, 1918, will please see me at once and settle same. The Board of Managers are anxious to collect all back accounts at once.

Elmer Ashby, Collector.

FOR SALE—History of the Great War by March—"The one safe book to the March book and Gen. Peyton C. Smith, chief of Staff of the U. S. Army," is the man who knows the truth." J. H. Holladay, Columbia, Ky.

For Sale.

A combination coal and wood cooking range new. Has never been used. Will sell for half price. Call at New office.

Adair County News

Published On Wednesdays.

At Columbia, Kentucky.

BARKSDALE HAMLETT, Editor

Democratic newspaper devoted to the interest of the City of Columbia and the people of Adair and adjoining counties.

Entered at the Columbia Post-office as second class mail matter.

Subscription Price 1st and 2nd Postal Zones \$1.50 per year.
All Zones beyond 2nd \$2.00 per year
All Subscription due and Payable in Advance.

WED. JAN. 8, 1919.



Advertising Rates.

Obituaries are not news items. All news items are gladly received and published free.

Obituaries, 5 cts. per line up to 20 lines. More than 20 lines 20 cts. per inch single column.

Display advertising 20 to 50 cents per inch single col.

Local readers: Eight point type, 10 cts. per line. Heavy 10 point black face type, 14 cents per line.

We handle the best grades of all kinds of stationery that can be furnished from the mills at very reasonable prices. We guarantee all mail orders. Write for samples and prices.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

\$1.50 per year in advance in Adair County and 1st and 2nd Postal Zones.
\$2.00 per year in advance beyond the 2nd Postal Zone.

KEEP THIS INDUSTRY AT HOME.

We regret to learn that Bryant & Burton intend to sell their planing mill plant, and more so since finding out that several parties are figuring on buying and removing it from the County. This plant is badly needed here in Columbia, and should be bought and operated at by home capitalists. Why not form a corporation and buy this plant and continue to operate it this place? The two planing mills here we are informed have not been able to take care of the trade for the past two years, and the building prospects for the future for this and adjoining counties are very bright. This mill should not be moved from Columbia. All that is needed is just a little nerve and cash to prevent it. This mill has been in operation about three years and under the management of Edwin Hurt, who has had charge of the plant. The firm has enjoyed a prosperous business, which has extended from Burkesville to Lebanon, and has extended into Green and Russell counties. Mr. Hurt is regarded as one of the best machine men South Louisville. The workmanship on lumber put out by him in this plant has been practically perfect. Let us again suggest that some of our own county men buy this plant and continue to operate it at the same place, where nothing is necessary but to get up steam to keep the business going.

Foreign, State And National.

Departure from France of six transports carrying approximately 12,000 home-coming soldiers was announced by the War Department.

Resources of State banks in

OUR CLIENTELE GROWS

Not Upon Promise, But Upon Performance.

We are Pioneers in

DRY CLEANING AND DYEING

Promp Deliveries. In Business Since 1835.

THE TEASDALE CO.,

625-627 Walnut St. Cincinnati, Ohio.

Announcement

I have moved my Jewelry store into the elegantly remodeled store room formerly occupied by J. F. Patteson, on court Square. In addition to the stock that I have usually carried, I am putting a new line of Watches, Diamonds, Clocks, Silverware, Wrist Watches for Ladies and Gentlemen, Rings, Bracelets, Chains, Lavaliers, China, Cut Glass, and everything found in a first-class up-to-date Jewelry store.

My solid gold and silver jewelry and ware are bought from the most select and reliable houses, and are guaranteed. It is my purpose, in opening my new store to meet a long felt need in Columbia, that is, a thoroly reliable and first-class Jewelry store where goods are honest and prices fair

Thanking you for the splendid Xmas trade that I have enjoyed and soliciting your continued patronage.

L. E. YOUNG, Jeweler,

Columbia, - - - - - Kentucky.

Kentucky increased \$18,930,642.85 during last year, according to the report of State Banking Commissioner George G. Speer yesterday.

Anarchy or food is the cry from Austria and Rumania, according to cables from Herbert Hoover. The capital of Austria, it is said, has only enough food for ten days and Rumania is threatened with Bolshevism unless relief is forthcoming.

The declaration of President Wilson in his speech at Manchester England against a balance of power among the nations is regarded in high American quarters in Paris as a direct rejoinder to the speech of Premier Clemenceau supporting that balance of power.

In the ninth year of her volunteer services for the redemption of Kentucky from the blight of illiteracy, Mrs. Cora Wilson Stewart, president of the Kentucky Illiteracy Commission, expects to see 100,000 adults taught to read and write and made masters of the rudiments of arithmetic. This gigantic task, for which the commission is planning a gigantic campaign, will bring Kentucky up to the next Federal census year free from illiteracy.

Sixty-eight thousand American soldiers had been returned from overseas December 21, and slightly more than 500,000 in this country had been mustered out of service, members of the House Military Committee were told today at their weekly conference at the War Department. Officers are being discharged at a rapid rate, Chairman Dent said, explaining that 32,000 had been released since the armistice was signed. The largest number of discharged

officers was in the chemical warfare service and the fewest number in the medical section.

MINUTE GUNS BOOM SALUTE.

One hundred and one guns, France's finest, thundered their salute, in one minute intervals, as the long line of open automobiles, carrying the Wilson party and the distinguished French representatives that had met them at the station, slowly proceeded thru flower and flag-bedecked streets to the Parisian "white house." It was a triumphal procession marked by endless cheers from fully two million men, women and children lined along the curbs. Mr. Wilson's face was wrapped in smiles thruout this procession. The beautiful woman who sat beside him in one hand an American flag, and in the other a magnificent bouquet handed her by the reception committee at the station, attracted no less admiration than the President. Shouts of "Vive Madame Wilson," mingled with those of "Vive Wilson" and "Vive L'Amerique."

Moersdorf, Luxemburg.

Dear mother and family:

It is with the greatest pleasure I drop you a few lines to let you know I am well and all O. K.

I am sure glad the war is over for I will be home soon, I think. We have to go to the Rhine then I think we will soon start home. I will have lots to tell you when I come home, for I have been all over France, in Belgium, through Luxemburg and going into Germany. So this is hoping I will soon be with you. Your son,

D. E. Bell,

Mr. Lucien Bell,

Dear Bro:

I am on the march to the Rhine. There are nine divisions

Spirella Corsets.

NOT SOLD IN STORES

Designed on correct body lines. Served to individual needs, by trained CORSETIERS.

Guaranteed Not to Rust or Break

Women everywhere readily realize that not two figures are proportioned exactly alike.

The unusual advantage of Spirella Service we believe will be of interest to you.

The people are just waking up to knowledge that SPIRELLA CORSETS are a NECESSITY.

As an Authorized Corsetiere in your community. I will be pleased to show you how Spirella Corsets contribute to your HEALTH, COMFORT, STYLE and SATISFACTION.

I can furnish you SPIRELLA Bust Forms, Blouse Extenders, Brassiers, Sanitary Belts, Sanitary Skirt Protectors, Corset Laces in Elastic, Glazed Linen, Mercerized Laces, All Colors, Silk Laces, All Colors.

—Let Me have Your Spring Order Now—

Mrs. George E. Wilson,

Columbia, - - - - - Kentucky.

Albin Murray

DELIVERS THE GOODS FOR THE PEOPLE.

Your Generous Patronage during 1918 enables us to offer for

your future needs, a larger, better and more varied stock

For 1919.

CLOTHING

For Men and Boys, shoes for Men, Women and Children.

Dress Goods and Fancy Wearing Apparel, Overcoats, Hats and Caps.

FURNITURE

For the Bed Room, Dining Room and Kitchen. Pyrex Glass Cooking Ware.

Mattings, Carpets and Druggets.

ALBIN MURRAY,

Columbia, - - - - - Kentucky

Next Door to The Adair County New Office.

ions going on the march, I was on the front lines when firing closed. I was about 500 or 600 yards from the Dutch and I was glad to quit tho I am proud of the Division I am in. I am in

the 32nd, the best fighting Division in Europe. They broke the lines and held all they gained on every attack they made. Well I will close hoping to see you soon. Your Brother,
D. E. Bell,

Notice.

All persons owing Lindsey-Wilson Training School for board or tuition, for the fall term, 1917, and the spring term, 1918, will please see me at once and settle same. The Board of Managers are anxious to collect all back accounts at once.
Elmer Ashby, Collector.

PUBLIC SALE.

On January 18, 1919, we will offer for Sale our Planing Mill, Machinery, Mill House and Mill Lot, Situated in Columbia, Ky.

Mill consists of one 40 h. p. boiler, equipped with hollow-blast grates.

Two good engines, one rip saw, one re-saw, one flooring machine, one moulder, one surfacer, one good saw mill, line shafts, hangers, pulleys, belting, lath machine, two swing cut-off saws, emery stand, and many other items too numerous to mention.

Will also offer for Sale several good building lots, and two cottage houses, located near center of the town. These lots are very desirable.

SALE BEGINS PROMPTLY AT 10 A. M.

**WALKER BRYANT,
E. M. BURTON,**

COLUMBIA, KENTUCKY,

HERO MONUMENT FUND

For Adair County Soldiers

As soon after the flu ban has been raised, when it seems practicable a meeting will be called to take definite steps towards organizing a responsible committee or committees in the county for the purpose of soliciting and receiving funds and donations to be used for the erection of a monument to the dead and living soldiers of Adair county, in the recent European war. In the meantime as a preliminary movement for the purpose of securing advance pledges, for the future use of, and incentive to this, or these committees, the News will run indefinitely the coupon form of pledge as printed below. Everyone who wishes to subscribe to this worthy cause, that our young heroes may not be forgotten by future generations, will please fill out the coupon with pledge, as is indicated, to contribute at the proper time a definite amount to the Hero Monument Fund. A list of the names of those who sign this pledge will be published each week in the News with the amount that each subscribes in this pledge.

Fill out the coupon and mail, send, or hand it in person to the Adair County News. We shall keep these pledges filed to be turned over to the Monument Committee as soon as it is practicable to make the organization.

Fill this coupon out, cut it out and send to Adair County News. Your name and amount will appear in the paper each week.

Address.....

Date..... 19....

I hereby pledge the sum of \$.....

.....Dollars.....Cents

to the Memorial Fund to be used for the erection of a monument in Columbia to the memory of Adair county heroes, who gave their services and lives as soldiers either on the battlefields of Europe or in camps and hospitals in this country, or abroad for the cause of human freedom and human rights in the world, in the recent European war. I agree to pay the above amount when called upon by a properly constituted committee having charge of the erection of the monument.

.....Signed

**Housewives Now More Than Ever
Before Realize The Importance
of Purity in Food Products.**

It used to be that unscrupulous manufacturers were at liberty to foist rankly adulterated food

stuffs onto the unsuspecting housewife. This production of low grade, frequently worthless and often injurious merchandise gained such strides that the government stepped in with Pure Food legislation and checked it.

This measure of protection aroused housewives to the situation and the importance of utmost purity in articles of table use. And as a result of this awakening, wise housewives have set a higher standard of purity than the Food Laws demand. The federal and state authorities have cut off to a great extent the manufacture of products of an injurious nature. The great majority of housewives have gone even farther and insist on absolute purity.

This is evidence in the tremendous and ever increasing demand for Calumet Baking Powder. There are many different brands of Baking Powders on the market. All that are on the market are made within the "limits of the law" are as pure as the law demands. Calumet Baking Powder is as pure as it can be made. It possesses no adulterants, no useless fillers—no impurities—no injurious properties of any sort. It is composed of the highest grade materials procurable. So proportioned and blended, they remain pure. Another point which shows that Calumet is way beyond the measure of merit required by law, is that it stays pure in the baking. It leaves no harmful residue, as do many powders that comply with the pure food standard. The bakings produced with Calumet Baking Powder are not only light fluffy and tasty, but wholesome and healthful, which really is the final test of any Baking Powder's purity. The high, way-above-the-law excellence of Calumet, represents purity in the extreme and that is what the wise housewife now demands. She no longer wants a Baking Powder that is good enough to get by the law—she wants the BEST. Adv.

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Secretary Baker Urges Letters With "Home-trench" For the Boys

WAR DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON

My dear Mr. Fosdick:

The eyes of the world are upon our soldiers overseas today not more for what they have done than for what they are now called upon to do. Before them lie the tasks of helping to rehabilitate the devastated lands of France and Belgium and of making sure that the victory in which they have so gloriously shared shall be a permanent one.

This means that we may not expect soon to have them all with us here and to greet them face to face. The postponement of their homecoming will be often uppermost as well in their minds as in ours. They will yet meet and must overcome many difficulties without either the incentive or the excitement lent in the past by the activities of war. They need our help and encouragement now perhaps more than at any other time since they left home in order that they may be inspired and strengthened to maintain that fineness of character, manner and conduct which has earned for them such universal respect.

I believe that among all the influences which may be focused upon this object, the strongest and most far-reaching is that which emanates from home letters, and I therefore urge the mothers, fathers, wives and sisters of our soldiers overseas to express themselves earnestly in their letters as their share in seeing that the high standards which America represents both here and abroad shall be constantly upheld.

Cordially yours,

Newton D. Baker
Newton D. Baker
Secretary of War.

Mr. Raymond B. Fosdick,

Chairman, Commission on Training Camp Activities.

3d.

TURN THE BOYS' THOUGHTS HOMEWARD, SAYS FOSDICK, ASKING CO-OPERATION

Washington. — (Special.) — Just before leaving for France to superintend the demobilization activities of those organizations which recently took part in the United War Work Campaign, Raymond B. Fosdick, Chairman of the Commission on Training Camp Activities, was interviewed with regard to the present situation of our overseas forces.

"The problem presented by the gradual demobilization of more than two million men three thousand miles from home is one which will tax all our social resources," said Mr. Fosdick. "It is above all a morale problem, and it must be faced as such, with the full co-operation of families and friends here in this country. If it is to be solved successfully, every one who has a son, a brother, must help."

"While the war was on our boys were fully occupied; they were still filled with the spirit of adventure, looking forward rather than back. Now, however, the fighting is at an end. They are going to remain, most of them, many months doing work which will be neither exciting nor particularly interesting. They will get lonesome, bored and terribly homesick."

"The \$170,000,000 raised in the recent United War Work drive is to be used precisely to bridge over this period by providing recreation and amusement. But no amount of mere money expended in such a way will be enough. What these boys really want is not diversion, but human interest and sympathy. These things expressed in letters from home will warm their hearts and create a home atmosphere around them, even while they are absent from the family circle."

"Such letters may be a very necessary sheet anchor to windward in the case of some boys. The thought of some one waiting for them, counting on them, will, more than anything else, make them hold back and think twice before plunging into situations which might mean harm and unhappiness for them."

"We have raised the cleanest army in the world. We have kept it clean. We hope to bring it back as clean and strong as it was when it left us. But while we believe our soldiers will stand the present test—the hardest of all in some ways—as bravely and successfully as they have stood every other test of their manhood and endurance, it is our duty to give them all the help we can."

"This, as I have said, can best be rendered by means of letters which will begin now, at once, not only to satisfy their home longings, but to turn their thoughts from tasks already accomplished to the long years of life ahead of them."

HOME FOLKS MUST HELP.

Washington. — (Special.) — The War Department Commission on Training Camp Activities has hit upon an important and entirely new idea in the "Letters-from-home" plan just announced.

Full the boys through the most trying period of their service by writing the letters and of letters, letters full of the home feeling, the mother feeling. This appeal is made to mothers, fathers, sisters and sweethearts by the War Department. It is hoped that millions of inspiring letters will be written the week of December 15, designated as "Letters-from-home" week. Pulpit and press are co-operating to make a great success of the plan.

Suggestion for Mother's Letter. Son of Mine:

They're sending you home to me at last. Through all these months of waiting and longing I've been wearing a star for you and holding my head high and thinking wonderful thoughts about you. I've watched you through ocean mists and dreamed anxious dreams. Yes, and cried a little, too, but not when people could see.

And now you're coming home. Oh, it seems too good to be true. I've just read your letters again. They say so much more than you ever thought when you were writing them. Just happenings—that's all most of the things you wrote about were to you. But to me they said you were facing the biggest thing in life, facing it bravely, as I should want my son to face it. You were offering your body and your soul for a thing bigger than you or me or America.

When I wrote to you I tried to write cheerful, encouraging letters, because I did not want you to go into battle feeling that I was holding you back from the big sacrifice. It's only now, when the fighting is over, that I can let down a little and be just your mother, just the woman who loves you better than anything else in the world and is so glad to know you're coming back to her that she doesn't care who sees her cry.

Perhaps for some of the boys who have stood with you so finely through these trials the fighting is not yet all over. The fighting I mean is that between a man and himself, and for many of them this will be the hardest battle of all. During the long days and evenings of waiting before they can start for home thoughts will creep into their minds which will be hard to resist. There will be times after all these months of action when the longing for change and for the companionship of women may lead them into associations which will spoil their homecoming and cause them shame and humiliation, and even perhaps make them unfit to receive the love that awaits them here.

You, dearest boy, are just as human as your comrades, and feelings like these may come to you too. I don't ask you to crush them. They are natural, and they only prove that war has failed to dry up the well spring of your emotions. I ask you only to recognize them when they come and to control them with the fine strength you have gained while fighting for the ideals and principles of America. Just remember that many joyous years of life are ahead of you and that the risk of spoiling them and the love that will fill them is too tremendous to run for a short hour of seeming pleasure.

Many of the boys who will come home with you have no mothers to write to them. Some of them may think that no one cares what they do. But somebody does care. America cares. And the girls they will marry some day care. And, oh, the difference it will make in their lives if they will just remember that there is always somebody, always!

Help them to remember. Help them to come home clean and fine. Don't let them spoil everything now. They have been so splendid. If you think this letter will help them give it to them. If they have no mothers let me be their mother until they have come back and taken the high places that await them here. Tell them to write to me. How I should treasure their letters!

And, of course, you will write to me. Just say that you understand—that you know why I have written this letter. Then I can wait months—yes, even years—knowing that you will come home to me as fine and clean as you were when I sent you away to camp so long ago. MOTHER.

WILLIAM LEWIS, 1833.

WOODSON LEWIS, 1919.

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Potatoes Feed the World

Different Ages and Sizes of Tubers Demand Special Preparation and Aid in Keeping Body Tissues Alkaline

The general use of potatoes in the average family and the better customs prevailing in many homes in preparing the tubers for food are based on sound economic and dietetic reasons, according to specialists of the office of home economics of the United States department of agriculture.

Potatoes are easy to cook in a variety of ways. From the point of view of dietetics, they furnish starch in one readily digestible form, contain mineral substances of importance to the body, and—a fact less generally known—tend to make the tissues and fluids of the body alkaline, so counteracting the tendency of meats, eggs, fish and like foods to create acid conditions. Since the body does its work best when its condition is either neutral or slightly alkaline, potatoes, like most vegetables, perform an important function in the diet besides furnishing energy-producing material. This scientific fact justifies the custom that is prevalent in many families of serving a goodly supply of potatoes or other vegetables with each helping of meat.

Potatoes, however, while a valuable addition to a mixed diet, alone are not suited to meet the needs of the body because of their poverty in proteins and fat. Of these latter important elements protein is furnished in meats, eggs, fish, milk, beans and similar foods, and fat in butter, bacon, table oils and the fats and oils used in cookery.

Greater care than commonly is exercised should be taken in peeling potatoes. Very often 20 per cent of the potato is pared away. This results not only in the waste of considerable potato but also in the loss of one of the most valuable portions of the tuber, since the soluble mineral salts are present in the material near the skin, which should be removed and thrown away. These salts can be preserved by a more careful removal of the skin, as by shallow paring or rubbing, and also by boiling or baking the potatoes in their jackets.

Paring before boiling, however, may be the most desirable method of cooking potatoes, which through an undue exposure to light may have acquired a bitter taste, or those which have been kept until late in the spring, since in this way more of the disagreeable flavor is eliminated. Such potatoes may also be soaked before cooking.

While these methods may be desirable with potatoes which have been exposed to light, they result in the loss of considerable food value without compensating advantages when applied to new or well-matured potatoes. If such potatoes are boiled after paring, they should be dropped into boiling water instead of being placed on the stove in cold water. By the latter method there is twice the loss of protein, or tissue-building elements, resulting from the former. The loss of mineral matter is about the same by each method. There is no loss of starchy material in boiling unless portions of the tuber break off.

Practically the only loss when potatoes are baked in their skins is of the water which escapes as steam. The more or less common custom of pricking holes in the skin of baked potatoes or breaking them is explained by the fact that unless the steam which is formed inside the skin is allowed to escape it will change back into water and produce soginess.

Potatoes which have turned green and sprouting tubers have present a considerable quantity of solanine, an acid poisonous substance which, though not dangerous in the quantities ordinarily met with, gives a disagreeable flavor. It is best, therefore, to avoid such potatoes or to cut out green or sprouting portions.

Balloons and Pigeons Were Used to Carry Mail During Siege of Paris in 1870-71

Although airplanes were unknown in 1870, balloons played an important part in the siege of Paris, relates a writer in New York Evening World. So closely were the Prussian lines drawn about the city that communication with the outside world was cut off. The military authorities called upon the aeronaut Durouf to make a balloon flight from Paris. Carrying 250 pounds of letters, he made the attempt, and after a flight of three hours landed at Evreux, far beyond the zone of Prussian control. A regular mail service was then established, and though many flights ended in disaster, it continued until the surrender of the city. It was in this way that Gambetta, the statesman, made his escape from Paris to Tours, where he recruited a new army, which offered a desperate but vain resistance to the invaders.

The balloon service was maintained throughout the investment, from September 23, 1870, to January 28, 1871. Letters to be sent "par ballonnet" were written on very thin paper, and among the most interesting relics of the siege are the letter journals, invented by Le Petit Journal. The news of the besieged city was printed in very small type on one side of a thin letter sheet and the other side of the sheet was left blank for personal communications. About a score of Paris papers issued these novel sheets, and practically all letters were written on them.

Getting letters into the beleaguered city presented a more difficult problem, but this was partially solved by sending carrier pigeons out with the balloons. Letters and dispatches were photographed and so reduced that a single pigeon homing its way to Paris often carried thousands of dispatches in a quill attached to its tail. One pigeon carried to Paris dispatches representing 300,000 francs in postage.

Why Troops of the Kaiser Were Given Title of "Huns"

The Huns were a brutal race of savage people who invaded Europe about 350, slaughtering the inhabitants and destroying property. When the Kaiser sent his troops to China, July 27, 1900, he said to them: "Use your weapons in such a way that for a thousand years no Chinese dare look upon a German as a Hun." Because of the Germans' brutality and wanton destructiveness in the present war they have been called Huns.

Gives \$1,432,374 for Belgians.

For relief work in Belgium during the ten months ending last June 30, the American Red Cross appropriated \$1,432,374 and it has set aside \$1,947,325 for the remainder of the present year.

Salt From Salt Lake.

The inhabitants of Palmyra get all their salt by dipping buckets into the neighboring salt lake and allowing the water to evaporate.

Don't Turn Out Your Toes Or You'll Get Flat Feet; High Heels No Guarantee

Do you turn your toes out farther than necessary when you walk? A good many people do, asserts an expert, and there are two reasons why the practice is a bad one—for one thing, it gives an awkward and affected gait, which may even be a mine of gain if the habit is very pronounced; for another thing, it is apt to produce flatfoot, that unsightly and often painful disability.

One hears a good deal about flatfoot these days, and it is shocking how many otherwise able and efficient candidates for the army have to be turned down by physical examiners because of this disability—flatfoot. So much attention is being paid to the welfare of the foot now that flatfoot is likely to be far less prevalent in the next generation, but those who have been fortunate enough to escape the trouble so far in this generation should be very careful not to let it come upon them.

The common causes of flatfoot are improper shoes and faulty ways of walking or standing. Flatfoot will not be prevented, as many women seem to fancy, by the continuous wearing of high heels. There are people who wear heelless tennis shoes all summer long without injury to the arch of the foot. It all depends on the way one steps. Barefoot people for the most part walk with the toes pointing straight forward—if anything a trifle inward. The Indian always walks in this way; so—if you will note—does the barefoot lad in the country. The toes in this method of walking get a firm grip on the ground and help to propel the body forward.

To avoid flatfoot wear supple, roomy shoes and take care not to toe out excessively. Make all the toes do their work in propelling the body forward.

German Birth Rate Shows a Drop of Forty Per Cent Since Beginning of War

The birth rate in Germany for 1916 fell off 40 per cent from the figures for the year 1913, according to Dr. Charles Greene Cumston of the University of Geneva, writing in the New York Medical Journal.

Doctor Cumston's figures are taken from a report prepared by the intelligence department of the local government board of Switzerland. Doctor Cumston says in part:

"During the war there has been a heavy fall in the German birth rate. The first three years of the war alone reduced by more than 2,000,000 the number of infants who would have been born had peace prevailed. I would add that the infantile death rate has been kept well down, but is 50 per cent higher than in England.

The birth rate, which had risen from 36.1 per 1,000 inhabitants in the decade 1841-1850, to 39.1 in the period 1871-1880, fell in the succeeding decades to 36.8, 36.1 and 31.9. The rate for the last year of the decade 1901-1910 was 30 per 1,000 inhabitants, and the continuance of the fall brought the rate as low as 28.3 in 1912. In 1913 there were 1,839,000 live births. In Germany, in 1916, there were only 1,103,000, a decrease of 40 per cent as compared with 1913."

A DOUBTING HEART

Where are the swallows fled?
Frozen and dead
Perchance upon some bleak and stony shore.

O doubting heart!
Far over purple seas
They wait, in sunny ease,
The balmy southern breeze,
To bring them to their northern homes
once more.

Why must the flowers die?
Prisoned they lie
In the cold tomb, heedless of tears or rain.

O doubting heart!
They only sleep below
The soft white ermine snow
While winter winds shall blow,
To breathe the smile upon you soon again.

The sun has hid its rays
These many days;
Will dreary hours never leave the earth?
O doubting heart!
The stormy clouds on high
Vell the same sunny sky
That soon (for spring is nigh)
Shall wake the summer into golden mirth.

Fair hope is dead, and light
Is quenched in the night,
What sound can break the silence of despair?

O doubting heart!
The sky is overcast,
Yet stars shall rise at last.
Brighter for darkness past,
And angels' silver voices stir the air.
—Adelaide Anne Procter.

PAPER ECONOMY HINTS

Don't Be Ashamed to Carry An Unwrapped Parcel

The good American housewife should go shopping with a basket. It's the fashion! No longer can you be ashamed to carry an unwrapped parcel, thinking perhaps the market basket will mark your snobbishness. The war industries board has made an appeal for co-operation to the American women to help the retail stores comply with the recent order for discontinuing the wrapping of package merchandise; so do not protest when your dealer asks you to carry home your cabbage, your beets or carrots, your fancy cracker box or lurid sirup can unwrapped. Put your pride in your pocket and your unwrapped parcels in your basket and trudge home cheerfully with them. It is the fashion!

Disdain the paper bag that you really do not need. Only bread, pastry, sugar, tea and such things are entitled to be wrapped just now.

Save paper and help gas the Hun, for it means more gas for Fritz every time you say, "Don't wrap it."

CULL THE FLOCK

At no time has it been more important to cull the flock carefully than now. A good hen is returning to its owner a good profit; a poor one, a corresponding greater loss. With the general purpose breeds the pullet year is the most profitable. In fact, it will take two pounds more feed to produce a pound of eggs with hens than it will with pullets. No farmer can afford to keep any hen of the general purpose type after she has passed through the second laying season. All females which have passed the first year of laying should be marketed unless they are to be kept for next year's breeders. If the farmer cannot tell the age of his hens, he can avoid future guesswork by putting a ring on the legs of the pullets.

Some features that will help the farmer distinguish hens that have been good egg producers have been noted by the University of Missouri College of Agriculture. In October the poor layers will have yellow shanks, a small dull comb, pin bones close together, and will have completed molting. The good layer will be in the molt, will have pale or almost pink shanks, will be ragged in appearance and, if laying, the pin bones will be well spread apart. The good layer, even though in the molt, will start laying just as soon as the early molt. The good layer will have a soft velvety skin while that of the poor layer will be thick and coarse.

It will pay to cull the flock if the culling is done right.

One of Several Theories as To Origin of Wedding Ring

Among several theories as to the origin of the wedding ring, is one which is to the effect that before the time of mints and coinage the gold money in Egypt was made in the form of a ring, usually worn on the finger as a convenient method of carrying and safe-keeping. The men and women, therefore, had all their gold or wealth made into rings, and for the majority of people these rings were no larger than the plain gold bands of today. Thus, when the groom placed the ring on the bride's finger, he meant exactly what the modern service makes him say—he did exactly endow his bride with all his worldly goods.

Amber and Jade Mines.

It is at the sources of the Chindwin or western branch of the Irrawaddy that the famous amber and jade mines are which have supplied China with these much prized stones for centuries.

Microbes on the Screen.

Apparatus with which it is possible to make motion pictures of living microbes has been perfected by a California scientist.

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Veterinary Surgeon and Dentist

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Columbia, Ky.

Musical Notes.

Some musicians have sharp eyes and flat feet.
Of course the sharp eyes are the more essential. Unless a fellow can C natural he may play off key.
Most any musician can pass a double bar without stopping if he is pressed for time.
Bill Shakespeare must have been at least a dub musician or he couldn't have written "Measure for Measure."
Man is like a violin. Somebody is always stringing him. And he is also like the string—soon broke.

Must Purchase Sugar Every 15 Days Instead of Weekly

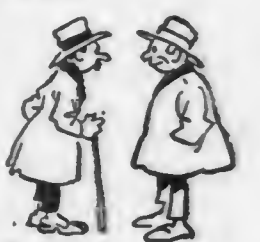
Approximately 20,000,000 pounds of sugar will be saved per year by a new ruling of the food administration which will prevent anyone from obtaining more than two pounds of sugar per month. Many people were unconsciously breaking the regulations regarding the distribution of sugar by purchasing their sugar on the basis of one-half pound per capita per week. On this basis of four weeks to the month there would be only 48 weeks to the year, or 336 days. This would leave 29 days, or practically another month, during which sugar would be consumed on a basis of two pounds per capita. With a population of 100,000,000 people this would require about an additional 200,000,000 pounds of sugar. The new regulation requires the consumer to purchase his allotment of sugar every fifteen days, or semi-monthly, rather than every week.

Increases of Food Prices.

Retail prices of food increased 4 per cent from August 15 to September 15; 14 per cent from September, 1917, to September, 1918, and 72 per cent from September, 1918, to September, 1918, the bureau of labor statistics announced. The increases were determined from reports by retail dealers of 28 articles of food.

In Right Class.

"So your friend the baker has enlisted. What part of the service has he joined?"
"I don't know, but I guess he's gone with the doughboys."



Inconsistency.

Patience—Why do you look so disparagingly at that man? He stood up for you at the meeting the other night when you were being abused.
Patience—Yes, I know he did. But I came up on the same trolley car with him tonight and he wouldn't stand up for me there.

Before fixing the fire look at the temperature of the house and the weather probabilities and be governed accordingly.

Keep fuel bed moderately thick. Except in emergency, do not check fire by opening fire door. While this causes the fire to burn at a slower rate the larger quantity of cold air passing over the fire chills the heater and carries the heat up the chimney. Avoid overheating by regulation of dampers. Never leave drafts on full except when absolutely necessary and then only for a short time.

In mild weather do not shake all the ashes off the grate, but leave a layer of ashes between the grate and the active fuel bed as an effective check on the draft.

Keep the soot cleaned off from all heating surfaces and flues.

Close the ash pit door when you shake the fire. This prevents the fine ashes from being carried up through the fire by the draft and settling on the heating surfaces and clogging the flues.

Do not shake down burning coal. Keep the ash pit cleaned out. A pile of ashes in the ash pit may result in burning out the grate.

Sift your ashes if there is unburned coal in them, but a well-run furnace should burn the coal completely.



MONEY IN BANK MAKES A HAPPY NEW YEAR

TAKE STOCK OF YOURSELF.
DID YOU GET AHEAD LAST YEAR?

How Much Money Did You Put In The Bank?

Start This New Year Right.

How Much Did You Waste on Extravagance?

Put More Money In Bank.

We Welcome Your Account And Will Help You To Save And Succeed.

Bank Of Columbia

W. W. JONES,
President.

JNO. W. FLOWERS,
Cashier.

Local News

Masonic Election.

The following officers were elected for Temple Lodge No. 419, F. & A. M. for ensuing year.
Bingham Moore, W. M.
J. E. Watson, Sr. Wordan.
S. C. Hood, Jr. W.
T. A. Furkin, Treas.
E. C. Rice, Secty.
E. C. Page, Sr. D.
G. S. Fisher, Jr. D.
Gene Hancock, Tyler.
Geo. M. Rice, Sr. St.
Jno. Faulkner, Jr. St.
Owen T. Lee, Chaplin.
HOODS LODGE NO 839.
D. M. Bryant, Master.
W. P. Bryant, S. W.
Mont Wilson, J. W.
J. A. Richards, Treas.
S. I. Blair, Secy.
Robert Bailey, S. D.
C. L. Murrell, J. D.
W. T. Burton, Tyler.
W. N. Holt, Steward.
Kent Bryant, Steward.
Rev. J. D. Burton, Chaplain.

Married.

During Christmas week Mr. Elby Miller son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Miller, and Miss Mattie Evans, who lives on Green river, were happily unite at the home of the bride.
This is a popular young couple and since they were united they have been busy receiving congratulations from their numerous friends. The bride is well known about Columbia, as she was often here, shopping.
The groom is a very industrious young man.

During The Holidays.

The following couples were married during Christmas week:
John Williams, son of Mr. and Mrs. Welby Williams, was united to Miss Linnie Grant, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Grant.
Brent Hatfield to Miss Annie Beik.
Daniel N. Coomer to Lula A. Turner.
N. B. Kearnes of Campbellsville, to Miss Dexter Givens, this county.

Mrs. W. A. Coffey on New Years day delightfully entertained a few friends, at an informal dinner. The guests were: Mrs. A. D. Patteson, Miss Mary Miller, and Mrs. Barksdale Hamlett and little Margaret Hamlett.

FOR SALE.—A new up-to-date Kitchen Cabinet. A real bargain.
Mrs. Geo. E. Wilson.

Remembers The Hungry.

Nothing is more delicious than boiled cold hog head, and what can beat his swine feet fried in batter? And these are edibles that we do not have to buy in Columbia as long as N. T. Mercer is Postmaster, and his charitable heart beats so bountifully. He is not only the best Postmaster in the world, but he raises the best pigs in the world, that have the best heads tho they have no brains in them. May he continue to prosper and grow more pigs that we may again share with gratitude and relish his gracious beneficence.

Twelve Children.

Mr. Anthus Loy, who lives near Columbia, is forty-three year old, and has been twice married. His first wife was his cousin, Miss Mattie Loy, a daughter of Mr. Austin Loy. To this union three children were born, one boy and two girls. Sometime after the death of his first wife, he married Miss Susan Morrison, and to this union nine children have been born, one pair of twin boys. All the children by the two marriages, six boys and six girls are living and are in good health. Mr. Loy was seventeen years old when he married the first time. He has a son and daughter married.

Atlas Okla.

Enclosed please find \$3.00 for my subscription for past year to your valuable paper and extend to next year, which I find will begin 3-26-1919. I am like the Huffer girl, can not do without it. Sincerely,
Mrs. Belle Patterson.

At Camp Beauregard.

We hear that our old friend Vergil "Fatty" Collins who is stationed at Camp Beauregard La., has developed into a soldier of the "first water," but is grieving himself sorely that the armistice was signed before he had a chance at the Boche. Collins comports himself in camp life with the dignity and occasional authority of a Major general which he no doubt would have become if the war had not ended.

New Light Plant.

Mr. A. O. Young of Joppa has installed a modern electric light plant in his home and for his barns and other premises. Mr. Young runs his plant by water power from his mill on Russell creek.

Mr. Herschel Taylor, who has just returned from England, states that he and W. V. Helm were together most of the time while he was in that country, but that Helm was transferred and sent to France. He also stated that he had heard that Helm had been ordered to return to England, and that likely he would reach the States soon and receive his discharge.

The largest hogs killed in this community were slaughtered for Mr. C. S. Harris, Monday of last week. He had four killed, one weighing 645 pounds, the other three averaging 400 each.

The cold weather was gladly welcomed by persons who killed large hogs the first of last week.

The Adair County chapter of the A. R. C. has just completed a census of the Flu situation in all of Adair county except the Harmony and Casey Creek precincts, and it shows that there have been in the 13 precincts taken 1818 cases and 61 deaths. The omitted precincts will increase these figures more than enough to run the cases over 2,000.

Miss Kittle Smith and Mr. Whit Coomer have exchanged homes. Mr. Coomer transfers his residence, on Glasgow road, for Miss Smith's property at Kelleyville. Mr. Coomer commenced removing his household effects last Friday.

Mrs. Minnie Bell Whited of near Columbia made a net profit during the year 1919 of \$100 from 30 hens.

Write it 1919.

The Graded school opened Monday morning with a full attendance.

At the January opening of the Lindsey-Wilson more than fifty regular boarders were registered.

There are now three Democratic candidates for Governor in the field and Adair county voters are announcing their choice.

Subscribe for the News now and receive a copy every week during the year 1919. It will contain all the happenings during the twelve months.

Mrs. Nora Browning, of Bliss, sold during the year 1918 \$360 worth of turkeys, chickens, eggs and butter. Such housewives make a prosperous county.

Service at the Presbyterian Church next Sunday. Re-enlistment Day, for the New Era movement. Communion of the Lord's Supper. Everybody welcome.

Mr. Lewis Young has moved to his new place of business, formerly where Jo Patteson sold goods. We understand that he will increase his stock, carrying everything in his line.

Rev. R. V. Bennett and Eld. Z. T. Williams filled their pulpits, here, last Sunday. Large audiences and entertaining discourses.

Quite a number of crops of tobacco have been purchased in Adair county recently, by local buyers. We have been told that it brought from 20 to 30 cents per pound.

Farmers who were not through gathering corn in the bottoms will find it between here and New Orleans, as the freshest last week swept every thing that was not chained down.

The following ex-Federal soldiers died in Adair county during the year of 1918. They were W. L. Brockman, Robt. Goode, Jesse Mann, W. H. C. Monday, U. G. Hendrickson.

The Lindsey-Wilson and the Graded School opened to the public Monday morning. Flattering prospects for the remainder of the year. About sixty boarders at the L. W. T. S., and pupils continue to come.

Mr. W. T. McFarland went to Russell Springs last week, to see his uncle, Mr. Wm. Vaughan, who met with a stroke of paralysis. He found him in a very critical condition, yet there is some hope of his recovery. His right side and speech are affected. His age is against him, being eighty-four.

Clarence B. Belcher, Summer Shade; Metcalfe county, is reported seriously wounded. Ernest J. Goodin, Knifley, Adair county, is also reported dangerously wounded, and Gus L. Edelen, Spurlington is also in the wounded list.

A team of horses, hooked to a wagon, created quite a commotion by circling around the court house, at a rapid gait last Friday afternoon. It was finally stopped, and no damage was the result. The team belonged to Herschel Cundiff.

As usual, the January county court brought a large crowd to Columbia last Monday. All classes of business fairly good during the day, several tracts of land were sold by Master Commissioner W. A. Coffey, and quite a lot of stock was on the market.

The man who keeps his business constantly before the people by judicious advertising, is the man who does the business. The men who do not advertise ought to see that the man who does would not do it if it did not pay. The ad of a general merchant in the News, the year round, would be worth more to him than the price of one salesman for the same length of time.

Markets.

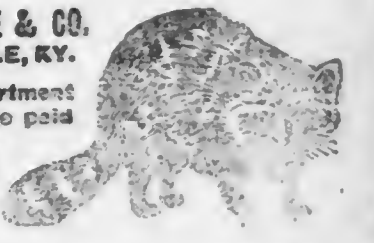
Louisville, Jan. 6. — Cattle—Prime export steers \$15.00@16.50; heavy shipping 13@15.00; light \$11.13; heifers \$8@10.50; fat cows \$9.00@11.13; medium \$7.50 9.; cutters \$6.75@7.50; canners \$6.00@6.75; bulls \$6.50@9.25; feeders \$3.50@12; stockers \$7.50 to \$10.50 choice milk cows \$100@135; medium \$70@100; common \$50@70.

Calves—Receipts 109 head. The market unchanged. Best veals \$16@16.50 medium 9@11.00; common 6@9c.
Hogs—Receipts 6,632 head. Prices were 25c higher on pigs others held steady hogs 150 lbs. 17.10 120 to 150 lbs \$15.00 120 lbs. down \$14.00.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 118 head no changes were noted in prices; best sheep \$6.50@7.00; bucks \$6.00 down; best lambs \$13@13.50; seconds \$9@9.50 Culls, \$5@6.

Butter—Country 34@36c lb.
Eggs—Fresh, case count not sold candled 54c to 57c

JOHN WHITE & CO.
LOUISVILLE, KY.
Liberal assortment
and full value paid
for FURS
Hides and
Best Skins



GREETINGS A HAPPY NEW YEAR

WE send the New Year greetings to all our friends and take this occasion to thank you for the good will you have shown us during the past year and Promise our best efforts to merit the continuance of your patronage. May 1919 be, for each of you, a year of health, happiness and success and may your every hope be realized.

THE JEFFRIES HARDWARE STORE.

Farm and Field Seeds, Bug-gies, Wagons, Farm Machinery and Implements. Paints, Oils, Stoves and Hardware.

We Will Save You Money on Every Purchase During 1919. Please CALL and SETTLE ALL ACCOUNTS and NOTES That Are DUE.

THE JEFFRIES HARDWARE STORE,
COLUMBIA, --- KENTUCKY.